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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda items 19, 21 and 22
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION
ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE
TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES
CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AFRICA:
(a) FINAL REVIEW AND APPRAISAL OF
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNITED
NATIONS PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR
AFRICAN ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND
DEVELOPMENT 1986-1990;
(b) AFRICA'S COMMODITY PROBLEMS
PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES TO PROMOTE
PEACE IN THE WORLD

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 14 November 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Ghana to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour, upon instructions, to transmit herewith the text, in Arabic, English, French and Spanish, of the Declaration of the Non-Aligned Movement, adopted by the Tenth Ministerial Conference, held at Accra from 2 to 7 September 1991 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 19, 21 and 22, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi N. AWOONOR
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

The Accra Declaration of the Non-Aligned Movement

A world in transition: from diminishing confrontation towards increasing cooperation

1. The Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Accra, is a landmark event for our Movement since, at the crossroads of history, it afforded us an opportunity to look back 30 years when the two super-Powers and their allies were on the path of self-destruction, and when the refusal of our member countries to join either bloc helped prevent a major conflagration. As we observe our Movement's thirtieth anniversary, the end of the era of East-West confrontation has thus opened unprecedented new vistas for world peace and cooperation.

2. The principled stand of our Movement and the resolve to resist oppression in spite of the high cost involved have enabled most liberation movements to bring colonialism and foreign political domination and occupation almost to their end. The observance of human rights is becoming universal. The profound transformation of our world has not occurred by accident. The Non-Aligned Movement has contributed its share to these changes, thus vindicating its original purposes. However, apartheid and all other forms of racism are yet to be eradicated, and the world is still not a safe place.

3. Under its umbrella, the Movement has been the source of collective strength for nations which otherwise would have been muted voices on the international scene. It is, therefore, no surprise that it has become the largest political group in history representing the majority of nations. Indeed, the Non-Aligned Movement is today the council of the majority.

4. Founded under different circumstances in a different time, and having withstood the travails and challenges of three decades, the Movement enters the new era reaffirming the continuing relevance of its basic principles, purposes and objectives. At the same time, it recognizes the changed conditions of international life and their potential for a more just and peaceful world.

5. There will be new challenges demanding new strategies. The non-aligned countries stand ready to continue to play a vanguard role. Our Movement, while continuing as an association of independent and sovereign States, will act in such a manner as to offer succour and solidarity to all the downtrodden and deprived of the world.

6. Extraordinary changes have taken place in the relations between the Governments and peoples of the East and West. The long night of East-West confrontation is over. We welcome this and urge new initiatives towards a greater and more meaningful North-South cooperation. The Movement calls for

increased solidarity and is ready to engage the developed world in cooperation in all fields We shall do what such cooperation in fairness requires of us, as we demand the justice and equity to which we are entitled.

7. The Non-Aligned Movement considers the problems of underdevelopment and poverty as among the fundamental sources of conflicts that could threaten international peace and security. Without peace, it is impossible to strive for development, and without the development of the peoples of the developing countries of the world, it is impossible to conceive an honourable, real and valid peace for all. Thus, the focus must now be on the eradication of poverty, hunger, malnutrition and illiteracy. The international community must match its will, determination and resources against these enemies of humanity. In this regard, it is its common task to create mechanisms which would require as much attention to the balance of the human condition as we pay to the balance of payments. The bottom line of development should not be measured only by economic performance.

8. Africa, which represents one fourth of the surface of the earth and, at the turn of the century, will have one fifth of the world population, needs special attention. Sooner or later its monumental problems will affect all humanity. A world ignoring a continent with such extraordinary potential will remain in perpetuity a poorer world.

9. The media is today a fundamental factor in the formation of world public opinion. It should be adequately utilized to develop awareness about mankind's most pressing issues.

10. We, the members of the Non-Aligned Movement, are determined to make South-South cooperation effective. We believe that the South needs to do more to help itself.

11. We remain committed to giving environmental protection high priority. We shall fulfil our due responsibilities together with the industrialized countries on a common international agenda to achieve sustainable development.

12. The Non-Aligned Movement welcomes the growing trend towards democracy and political pluralism. We note the increasing concern for human rights globally and rededicate ourselves to the observance of these rights, reiterating that they can be fully observed only in an environment of economic and social justice.

13. We are convinced that the United Nations constitutes the central forum for the treatment of critical problems that affect humanity. We support its revitalization and democratization which must be based on respect for the principles of the sovereign equality of States, non-intervention in internal affairs and international law.

14. The emerging system of international relations should be rooted in the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and its character truly multilateral.

15. The Non-Aligned Movement, representing the majority of the States and peoples of the world, must have a more important and effective role in the shaping of a new international system, if such a system is to have legitimacy and acceptance.

16. On this thirtieth anniversary of the Movement and looking forward to the Jakarta summit in 1992, this Ministerial Conference commits the Movement to work for a world of diminishing confrontation towards increasing cooperation.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 67
STRENGTHENING OF SECURITY AND COOPERATION
IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 17 November 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter addressed to you by Mr. Ibrahim M. Bishari, Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation concerning the British and United States statements accusing what they called "Libyan elements" of responsibility for the distressing incident of the crash of a United States Pan Am aircraft in 1988.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda item 67, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Ahmed ELHOUDEIRI
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter from the Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation to the Secretary-General

You have undoubtedly followed the statements issued by the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America accusing what they have called "Libyan elements" of responsibility for the distressing incident of the crash of the Pan Am aircraft in 1988. While we are astonished at the issuance of such statements and the strong language in which they are couched at a time when the world is witnessing an international détente that has led to renunciation of the use of such language and such random flinging of accusations, while we are astonished at that, we warn that such statements stem from a premeditated intention to accuse the Great Jamahiriya and undertake aggression against it. They unquestionably represent a great threat to peace and security, not only in the region but throughout the world.

We categorically deny that the Great Jamahiriya had any association with that incident or that the Libyan authorities have any knowledge of its perpetrators, and we reaffirm our condemnation of international terrorism in all its forms and extend the sympathy of the Libyan Arab people to the families of the victims of the incident and express its solidarity with them.

The Great Jamahiriya is a small, developing country. It is subjected to false accusations by the United States of America and the United Kingdom and, consequently, reserves its right to self-defence before the United Nations. At the same time, it affirms its belief in the peaceful settlement of disputes, as provided for in Article 33, paragraph 1, of the Charter, which provides that the parties to any dispute "shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement ...". The Great Jamahiriya is willing to resolve any difference between it and the United States of America and the United Kingdom by the means provided for in this Article.

The threatening language contained in the statements by the Governments of the United States of America and the United Kingdom are incompatible with the spirit of the age in which we live, the age of détente and peaceful coexistence, and is no longer the language of communication and dialogue between civilized nations. The alternative is adherence to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. I hereby affirm that the competent authorities in the Great Jamahiriya adhere to the provisions of the Charter, particularly with regard to the peaceful settlement of disputes. We in the Great Jamahiriya are amazed that the Governments of States that are permanent members of the Security Council should direct such baseless accusations against a small State such as Libya.

Through you, Sir, we call upon the United States of America and the United Kingdom to resort to the language of dialogue and the logic of law, wisdom and reason, as provided for in the Charter. You will perceive, as you have in the past perceived, the extent of the Great Jamahiriya's readiness to cooperate in the conduct of any neutral and honest enquiry.

Raising issues as a means of propaganda and escalating them in this way without making any official contacts with the Libyan authorities and making insinuations and threats regarding the adoption of economic measures against the Great Jamahiriya before completion of the legal procedures, confirms our suspicion that these States seek only to intimidate us. It also recalls their interventions in the course of events that we have mentioned.

In conclusion, we affirm to you our condemnation of international terrorism in all its forms, to which Libya has fallen victim more than once. In 1983 a Libyan civilian aircraft was downed, and in 1986 the Great Jamahiriya was subjected to direct military aggression.

Ibrahim M. BISHARI
Secretary of the People's Committee
of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison
and International Cooperation

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Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 47

REDUCTION OF MILITARY BUDGETS

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Pablo Emilio SADER (Uruguay)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled:

"Reduction of military budgets:

"(a) Reduction of military budgets;

"(b) Transparency and reduction of military budgets"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolutions 40/91 B of 12 December 1985 and 44/114 A and B of 15 December 1989.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 10 October 1991, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 47 to 65. The deliberations on those items took place between the 3rd and 24th meetings, from 14 October to 30 October (see A/C.1/46/PV.3-24). Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place between the 25th and 37th meetings, from 4 to 15 November (see A/C.1/46/PV.25-37).

4. In connection with item 47, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission; 1/

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on reduction of military budgets (A/46/311 and Add.1);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on military expenditures in standardized form reported by States (A/46/381 and Add.1 and 2);

(d) Letter dated 23 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/493);

(e) Letter dated 23 October 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/598-S/23166);

(f) Letter dated 2 October 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/46/4);

(g) Letter dated 7 October 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Albania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/46/6).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/46/L.27

5. On 1 November 1991, Belarus, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America submitted a draft resolution entitled "Transparency of military expenditures" (A/C.1/46/L.27), which was later also sponsored by Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria and Turkey. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Germany at the 31st meeting, on 7 November.

6. At its 34th meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.27 without a vote (see para. 7).

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/46/42).

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Transparency of military expenditures

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 35/142 B of 12 December 1980, which introduced the United Nations standardized reporting system on military expenditures,

Noting that since then national reports on military expenditures have voluntarily been submitted by a number of Member States belonging to different geographic regions,

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General for providing Member States with the reports on military expenditures,

Welcoming the decision of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, as contained in the 1990 Vienna document of the negotiations on confidence- and security-building measures, to exchange annually information on their military budgets, on the basis of the categories of the United Nations standardized reporting system on military expenditures,

Welcoming the recent progress achieved in arms limitations and disarmament, which, in the long term, will lead to significant reductions in military expenditures,

Convinced that the end of the East-West confrontation and the resulting improvement of international relations form a sound basis for promoting further openness and transparency on all military matters,

Emphasizing that an increased flow and exchange of information on military expenditures will contribute to the predictability of military activities, thus strengthening international peace and security on a global and regional level,

Recalling that the Disarmament Commission in dealing with objective information on military matters is currently developing principles, mechanisms and guidelines aimed at the enhancement of openness and transparency in military matters, including military expenditures,

1. Calls upon all Member States to participate in the standardized reporting system on military expenditures as adopted by the General Assembly;

2. Encourages the Disarmament Commission to finalize its work on objective information on military matters in 1992;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "Transparency of military expenditures".

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Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 48

COMPLIANCE WITH ARMS LIMITATION AND DISARMAMENT AGREEMENTS

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Pablo Emilio SADER (Uruguay)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 44/122 of 15 December 1989.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 10 October, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 47 to 65. The deliberations on those items took place between the 3rd and 24th meetings, from 14 to 30 October (see A/C.1/46/PV.3-24). Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place between the 25th and 37th meetings, from 4 to 15 November (see A/C.1/46/PV.25-37).

4. In connection with item 48, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Letter dated 23 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/493);

(b) Letter dated 8 November 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, tramsmitting the text of the Declaration of Non-nuclear Korean Peninsula Peace Initiative, made on 8 November 1991 (A/46/621-S/23201).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/46/L.26

5. On 1 November, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Zaire, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements" (A/C.1/46/L.26), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia, the Republic of Korea and Senegal. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United States of America at the 31st meeting, on 7 November.

6. At its 32nd meeting, on 8 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.26 without a vote (see para. 7).

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 44/122 of 15 December 1989,

Recognizing the abiding concern of all Member States for maintaining respect for rights and obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law,

Convinced that observance of the Charter of the United Nations, relevant treaties and other sources of international law is essential for the strengthening of international security,

Mindful, in particular, of the fundamental importance of full implementation and strict observance of agreements on arms limitation and disarmament if individual nations and the international community are to derive enhanced security from them,

Stressing that any violation of such agreements not only adversely affects the security of States parties but can also create security risks for other States relying on the constraints and commitments stipulated in those agreements,

Stressing also that any weakening of confidence in such agreements diminishes their contribution to global or regional stability and to further

disarmament and arms limitation efforts and undermines the credibility and effectiveness of the international legal system,

Recognizing, in this context, that full compliance by parties with existing agreements and resolving compliance concerns effectively can, inter alia, facilitate the conclusion of additional arms limitation and disarmament agreements,

Believing that compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements by States parties is a matter of interest and concern to all members of the international community, and noting the role that the United Nations has played and should continue to play in that regard,

Convinced that resolution of non-compliance questions that have arisen with regard to agreements on arms limitations and disarmament would contribute to better relations among States and the strengthening of world peace and security,

Noting recent developments in international relations, and welcoming the universal recognition of the critical importance of the question of compliance with and verification of arms limitation and disarmament agreements,

1. Urges all States parties to arms limitation and disarmament agreements to implement and comply with the entirety of the spirit and provisions of such agreements;

2. Calls upon all Member States to give serious consideration to the implications of non-compliance with those obligations for international security and stability, as well as for the prospects for further progress in the field of disarmament;

3. Also calls upon all Member States to support efforts aimed at the resolution of non-compliance questions, with a view to encouraging strict observance by all parties of the provisions of arms limitation and disarmament agreements and maintaining or restoring the integrity of such agreements;

4. Welcomes the role that the United Nations has played in restoring the integrity of certain arms limitation and disarmament agreements and in the removal of threats to peace;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide assistance that may be necessary in restoring and protecting the integrity of arms limitation and disarmament agreements;

6. Encourages efforts by States parties to develop additional cooperative measures, as appropriate, that can increase confidence in compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament agreements and reduce the possibility of misinterpretation and misunderstanding;

7. Notes in this connection the contribution that verification experiments and research can make and already have made in confirming and improving verification procedures in arms limitation and disarmament agreements under negotiation, thereby providing an opportunity, from the time that such agreements enter into force, for enhanced confidence in the effectiveness of verification procedures as a basis for determining compliance;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements".

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Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 49

EDUCATION AND INFORMATION FOR DISARMAMENT

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Pablo Emilio SADER (Uruguay)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Education and information for disarmament" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 44/123 of 15 December 1989.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 10 October 1991, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 47 to 65. The deliberations on those items took place between the 3rd and 24th meetings, from 14 to 30 October (see A/C.1/46/PV.3-24). Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place between the 25th and 37th meetings, from 4 to 15 November (see A/C.1/46/PV.25-37).

4. In connection with item 49, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on education and information for disarmament (A/46/506);

(b) Letter dated 23 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/493).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/46/L.34

5. On 1 November, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Marshall Islands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution entitled "Education and information for disarmament" (A/C.1/46/L.34), which was later also sponsored by Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, India, Ireland, Kuwait, Peru, Samoa, Spain, Togo, Ukraine, Uruguay, Zaire and Zimbabwe. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Costa Rica at the 29th meeting, on 6 November.

6. At its 35th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.34 without a vote (see para. 7).

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Education and information for disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/123 of 15 December 1989,

Taking into account the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ in particular paragraph 106 thereof, in which the Assembly urged Governments and governmental and non-governmental international organizations to take steps to develop programmes of education for disarmament and peace studies at all levels,

Considering that paragraphs 99, 100 and 101 of the Final Document provide for the mechanisms of a programme to mobilize world public opinion on behalf of disarmament, including the dissemination of information and publicity to complement the educational work,

Also considering that the World Disarmament Campaign plays an important role in complementing the educational efforts on behalf of disarmament carried out by Member States within their own educational and cultural development systems,

Recognizing that, in order to achieve irreversible results, it is indispensable to carry out training programmes at all levels of formal education for the purpose of changing basic attitudes with respect to aggression, violence, armaments and war,

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1/ Resolution S-10/2.

Noting with satisfaction the important changes that have taken place in many systems of government throughout the world aimed at promoting freedom, democracy, respect for and enjoyment of human rights, disarmament and social and economic development,

1. Expresses appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report submitted pursuant to resolution 44/123; 2/

2. Also expresses appreciation for the valuable information contained in the report as provided by Member States, international governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and educational institutions for peace and disarmament;

3. Reiterates that, in order to achieve the desired results, it is indispensable to carry out training programmes at all levels of formal education for the purpose of changing basic attitudes with respect to aggression, violence, armaments and war, especially at a time when important changes have taken place in many systems of government throughout the world aimed at promoting freedom, democracy, respect for and enjoyment of human rights, disarmament and social and economic development;

4. Considers that attainment of the vital objectives set out in the World Disarmament Campaign of informing, educating and generating understanding of and support for the goals of the United Nations in the sphere of disarmament would make a positive contribution to implementing the proposals contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and set out in the first preambular paragraph above;

5. Invites Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations and educational institutions for peace and disarmament to redouble their efforts to respond to the appeal made in paragraph 106 of the Final Document and to submit to the Secretary-General a report on their activities in this regard;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit the reports requested in paragraph 5 above to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session under the item entitled "Education and information for disarmament".

2/ A/46/506.

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Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 50

IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 45/48 CONCERNING THE SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION OF ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL I OF THE TREATY FOR THE PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (TREATY OF TLATELOLCO)

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Pablo Emilio SADER (Uruguay)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/48 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 45/48 of 4 December 1990.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 10 October 1991, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 47 to 65. The deliberations on those items took place between the 3rd and 24th meetings, from 14 to 30 October (see A/C.1/46/PV.3-24). Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place between the 25th and 37th meetings, from 4 to 15 November (see A/C.1/46/PV.25-37).

4. In connection with item 50, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Letter dated 23 May 1991 from the Permanent Representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the statement issued at Santiago on 9 May 1991 by the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (A/46/203);

(b) Letter dated 3 June 1991 from the Permanent Representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the statement issued at Santiago on 28 May 1991 by the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (A/46/223);

(c) Letter dated 5 June 1991 from the Permanent Representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the statement issued at Santiago on 31 May 1991 by the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (A/46/225);

(d) Letter dated 24 June 1991 from the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the statement issued at Santiago on 17 June 1991 by the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (A/46/276);

(e) Letter dated 10 July 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Missions of Argentina and Brazil to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of resolution 271 (XII) adopted by the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean at its twelfth regular session entitled "Foz de Iguazú Declaration on the joint nuclear policy of Argentina and Brazil", adopted on 9 May 1991 in Mexico City (A/46/297);

(f) Letter dated 16 July 1991 from the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the statement issued at Santiago on 8 July 1991 by the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (A/46/314);

(g) Letter dated 22 July 1991 from the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the statement issued at Santiago on 16 July 1991 by the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (A/46/320).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.2

5. On 25 October, Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/48 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)" (A/C.1/46/L.2), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling that, in its resolution 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967, it welcomed with special satisfaction the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean as an event of historic significance in the efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security,

"Recalling also its various resolutions concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco),

"Taking into account that, within the zone of application of the Treaty, to which twenty-three sovereign States are already parties, there are some territories that, in spite of not being sovereign political entities, are nevertheless in a position to receive the benefits deriving from the Treaty through its Additional Protocol I, to which the four States that de jure or de facto are internationally responsible for those territories may become parties,

"Considering that it is not fair that the peoples of some of those territories are deprived of such benefits without being given the opportunity to express their opinion in this connection,

"Recalling further that three of the States to which Additional Protocol I is open - the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the United States of America - became parties to the Protocol in 1969, 1971 and 1981, respectively,

"1. Deplores once again that the signature of Additional Protocol I by France, which took place on 2 March 1979, has not yet been followed by the corresponding ratification, notwithstanding the time elapsed and the pressing invitations that the General Assembly has addressed to it;

"2. Once more urges France not to delay any further such ratification, which has been requested so many times and which appears all the more advisable, since France is the only one of the four States to which the Protocol is open that is not yet party to it;

"3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/___ concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)."

6. At the request of the sponsors, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.2 (see A/C.1/46/PV.29).

B. Draft decision A/C.1/46/L.43

7. On 7 November, Mexico, on behalf of the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.2, submitted a draft decision entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/48 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)" (A/C.1/46/L.43). The draft decision read as follows:

> "The General Assembly decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "Signature and ratification of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) and its two Additional Protocols."

8. At the request of the sponsors, no action was taken on draft decision A/C.1/46/L.43 (see A/C.1/46/PV.35).

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Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 52

AMENDMENT OF THE TREATY BANNING NUCLEAR WEAPON TESTS IN THE ATMOSPHERE, IN OUTER SPACE AND UNDER WATER

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Pablo Emilio SADER (Uruguay)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 45/50 of 4 December 1990.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 10 October 1991, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 47 to 65. The deliberations on those items took place between the 3rd and 24th meetings, from 14 to 30 October (see A/C.1/46/PV.3-24). Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place between the 25th and 37th meetings, from 4 to 15 November (see A/C.1/46/PV.25-37).

4. In connection with item 52, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Letter dated 17 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/69);

(b) Letter dated 7 February 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the decision adopted on 18 January 1991 by the Amendment Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water, held at United Nations Headquarters from 7 to 18 January 1991 (A/46/84);

(c) Letter dated 23 May 1991 from the Permanent Representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecaudor and Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the statement issued at Santiago on 9 May 1991 by the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (A/46/203);

(d) Letter dated 3 June 1991 from the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecaudor and Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the statement issued at Santiago on 28 May 1991 by the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (A/46/223);

(e) Letter dated 5 June 1991 from the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecaudor and Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the statement issued at Santiago on 31 May 1991 by the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (A/46/225);

(f) Letter dated 24 June 1991 from the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the statement issued at Santiago on 17 June 1991 by the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (A/46/276);

(g) Letter dated 16 July 1991 from the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the statement issued at Santiago on 8 July 1991 by the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (A/46/314);

(h) Letter dated 22 July 1991 from the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the statement issued at Santiago on 16 July 1991 by the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (A/46/320);

(i) Letter dated 23 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/493).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/46/L.28

5. On 1 November, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, the Philippines, Sir Lanka, Thailand, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water" (A/C.1/46/L.28), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, India and Singapore. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 30th meeting, on 7 November.

6. At its 33rd meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.28 by a recorded vote of 96 to 2, with 34 abstentions (see para. 7). The voting was as follows: 1/

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

1/ Subsequently, the delegations of Gabon, Rwanda and Uganda indicated that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/106 of 15 December 1989 and 45/50 of 4 December 1990,

Reiterating its conviction that a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty is the highest-priority measure for the cessation of the nuclear arms race and for the achievement of the objective of nuclear disarmament,

Recalling also the central role of the United Nations in the field of nuclear disarmament and in particular in the cessation of all nuclear-test explosions, as well as the persistent efforts of non-governmental organizations in the achievement of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty,

Conscious of the growing environmental concerns throughout the world and of the past and potential negative effects of nuclear testing on the environment,

Recalling its resolution 1910 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, in which it noted with approval the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water, 2/ signed on 5 August 1963, and requested the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament 3/ to continue with a sense of urgency its negotiations to achieve the objectives set forth in the preamble to the Treaty,

Recalling also that more than one third of the parties to the Treaty requested the Depositary Governments to convene a conference to consider an amendment that would convert the Treaty into a comprehensive test-ban treaty,

Reiterating also its conviction that the Amendment Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water will facilitate the attainment of the objectives set forth in the Treaty and thus serve to strengthen it,

Recalling further its recommendation that arrangements be made to ensure that intensive efforts continue, under the auspices of the Amendment Conference, until a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty is achieved,

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2/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 480, No. 6964.

3/ The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

1. Notes with satisfaction that a substantive session of the Amendment Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water was held in New York from 7 to 18 January 1991, and takes note of its report; 4/

2. Notes the decision adopted by the Amendment Conference to the effect that, since further work needed to be undertaken on certain aspects of a comprehensive test-ban treaty, especially those with regard to verification of compliance and possible sanctions against non-compliance, the President of the Conference should conduct consultations with a view to achieving progress on those issues and to resuming the work of the Conference at an appropriate time;

3. Welcomes the ongoing consultations being conducted by the President of the Amendment Conference and the holding in 1992 of more structured open-ended consultations, as well as the establishment of a group of friends of the President in order to examine various aspects of a comprehensive nuclear-test ban, with a view to resuming the work of the Conference as soon as possible thereafter;

4. Calls upon all parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water to participate in, and to contribute to the success of, the Amendment Conference for the achievement of a comprehensive nuclear-test ban at an early date, as an indispensable measure towards implementation of their undertakings in the preamble to the Treaty;

5. Urges all States, especially those nuclear-weapon States which have not yet done so, to adhere to the Treaty;

6. Recommends that arrangements should be made to ensure the fullest possible participation of non-governmental organizations in the Amendment Conference;

7. Reiterates its conviction that, pending the conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, the nuclear-weapon States should suspend all nuclear-test explosions through an agreed moratorium or unilateral moratoria;

8. Stresses once again the importance of ensuring adequate coordination among the various negotiating forums dealing with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water".

4/ PTBT/CONF/13/Rev.1.

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Forty-sixth session
Agenda items 51 and 53

CESSATION OF ALL NUCLEAR-TEST EXPLOSIONS

URGENT NEED FOR A COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Pablo Emilio SADER (Uruguay)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The items entitled "Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions" and "Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty" were included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolutions 45/49 and 45/51 of 4 December 1990, respectively.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include items 51 and 53 in its agenda and to allocate them to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 10 October 1991, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely items 47 to 65. The deliberations on those items took place between the 3rd and the 24th meetings, from 14 to 30 October (see A/C.1/46/PV.3-24). Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place between the 25th and 37th meetings, from 4 to 15 November (see A/C.1/46/PV.25-37).

4. The First Committee had before it the following documents which, unless indicated otherwise inside parentheses, were submitted under both items 51 and 53:

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament; 1/

(b) Letter dated 17 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/69);

(c) Letter dated 23 May 1991 from the Permanent Representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the statement issued at Santiago on 9 May 1991 by the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (A/46/203);

(d) Letter dated 3 June 1991 from the Permanent Representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the statement issued at Santiago on 28 May 1991 by the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (A/46/223);

(e) Letter dated 5 June 1991 from the Permanent Representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the statement issued at Santiago on 31 May 1991 by the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (A/46/225);

(f) Letter dated 24 June 1991 from the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the statement issued at Santiago on 17 June 1991 by the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (A/46/276);

(g) Letter dated 16 July 1991 from the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the statement issued at Santiago on 8 July 1991 by the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (A/46/314);

(h) Letter dated 22 July 1991 from the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the statement issued at Santiago on 16 July 1991 by the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (A/46/320);

(i) Letter dated 5 August 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Vanuatu to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the twenty-second South Pacific Forum, held at Palikir, Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia, on 29 and 30 July 1991 (A/46/344) (submitted under agenda item 51);

(j) Letter dated 23 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/493);

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/46/27).

(k) Letter dated 12 August 1991 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/501) (submitted under agenda item 51);

(l) Letter dated 27 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/501/Rev.1) (submitted under agenda item 51);

(m) Letter dated 11 October 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/592-S/23161).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/46/L.4

5. On 28 October, Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Myanmar, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire submitted a draft resolution entitled "Comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty" (A/C.1/46/L.4), which was later also sponsored by Brazil, Ukraine and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of New Zealand at the 25th meeting, on 4 November.

6. At its 33rd meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.4 by a recorded vote of 127 to 2, with 4 abstentions (see para. 7). The voting was as follows: 2/

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania,

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2/ Subsequently, the delegations of Benin, Burundi, Gabon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Rwanda and Uganda indicated that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, United States of America.

Abstaining: China, Israel, Marshall Islands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty

The General Assembly,

Recalling previous resolutions which identify the complete cessation of nuclear-weapon tests and a comprehensive test ban as one of the basic objectives in the field of disarmament,

Convinced that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought,

Welcoming the improved relationship between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America and their consequent announcements of significant measures, including unilateral steps, which could signal the reversal of the nuclear arms race,

Welcoming also the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed on 31 July 1991, and expressing the hope that it will be followed by agreement at an early date on further cuts in strategic nuclear arsenals,

Recognizing the ratification of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of

Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests, 3/ signed on 3 July 1974, and the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Underground Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes, 4/ signed on 28 May 1976, together with their protocols,

Noting the decline, in comparison with previous years, in the number of nuclear tests conducted in 1990,

Convinced that an end to nuclear testing by all States in all environments for all time is an essential step in order to prevent the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear weapons and their further proliferation and to contribute, along with other concurrent efforts to reduce nuclear arms, to the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons,

Noting concerns expressed about the environmental and health risks associated with underground nuclear testing,

Convinced that the most effective way to achieve an end to nuclear testing is through the conclusion, at an early date, of a verifiable, comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty that will attract the adherence of all States,

Taking into account the undertakings by the original parties to the 1963 Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water 5/ to seek to achieve the early discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and also noting the reiteration of this commitment in the 1968 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, 6/

Noting with satisfaction the work being undertaken within the Conference on Disarmament by the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Cooperative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, and in this context welcoming the second technical test concerning the global exchange and analysis of seismic data,

Recalling that the Amendment Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water was held in New York from 7 to 18 January 1991,

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3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/9627), annex II, document CCD/431.

4/ The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, vol. I: 1976 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.IX.2), appendix III.

5/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 480, No. 6964.

6/ Ibid., vol. 729, No. 10485.

1. Reaffirms its conviction that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States in all environments for all time is a matter of priority which would constitute an essential step in order to prevent the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear weapons and their further proliferation, and which would contribute to the process of nuclear disarmament;

2. Urges, therefore, all States to seek to achieve the early discontinuance of all nuclear-test explosions for all time;

3. Reaffirms the particular responsibilities of the Conference on Disarmament in the negotiation of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, and in this context urges the re-establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban in 1992 with an appropriate mandate;

4. Requests the Conference on Disarmament, in this context, to intensify its substantive work on specific and interrelated test-ban issues, including structure and scope and verification and compliance, taking also into account all relevant proposals and future initiatives;

5. Urges the Conference on Disarmament:

(a) To take into account the progress achieved by the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Cooperative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, including the experience gained from the technical test concerning the global exchange and analysis of seismic data, and other relevant initiatives;

(b) To continue efforts to establish, with the widest possible participation, an international seismic monitoring network with a view to developing further a system for the effective monitoring and verification of compliance with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

(c) To investigate other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty, including on-site inspections, satellite monitoring and an international network to monitor atmospheric radioactivity;

6. Urges:

(a) The nuclear-weapon States to agree promptly to appropriate verifiable and militarily significant interim measures, with a view to concluding a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

(b) Those nuclear-weapon States which have not yet done so to adhere to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water;

7. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on progress made;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty".

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Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 54

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN THE REGION OF THE MIDDLE EAST

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Pablo Emilio SADER (Uruguay)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 45/52 of 4 December 1990.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 10 October 1991, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 47 to 65. The deliberations on those items took place between the 3rd and 24th meetings, from 14 to 30 October (see A/C.1/46/PV.3-24). Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place between the 25th and 37th meetings, from 4 to 15 November (see A/C.1/46/PV.25-37).

4. In connection with item 54, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (A/46/291 and Add.1 and 2);

(b) Letter dated 29 July 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/329-S/22855);

(c) Letter dated 23 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/493);

(d) Letter dated 19 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the documents adopted by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul from 4 to 8 August 1991 (A/46/486-S/23055).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS A/C.1/46/L.35 AND Rev.1

5. On 1 November, Egypt submitted a draft resolution entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East" (A/C.1/46/L.35).

6. On 6 November, the sponsor submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/46/L.35/Rev.1). The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Egypt at the 34th meeting, on 12 November, and contained the following changes:

(a) The eighth preambular paragraph, which had read:

"Welcoming the initiative on the establishment of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, in the region of the Middle East,"

was revised to read:

"Welcoming all initiatives leading to general and complete disarmament, including in the region of the Middle East, and in particular on the establishment therein of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons,";

(b) Operative paragraph 6, which had read:

"6. Also invites all parties to consider the appropriate means that may contribute towards the establishment of a zone free from weapons of mass destruction in the region of the Middle East;"

was revised to read:

"6. Further invites all parties to consider the appropriate means that may contribute towards the goal of general and complete disarmament and the establishment of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the region of the Middle East;".

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.35/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 8).

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3263 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3474 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/71 of 10 December 1976, 32/82 of 12 December 1977, 33/64 of 14 December 1978, 34/77 of 11 December 1979, 35/147 of 12 December 1980, 36/87 of 9 December 1981, 37/75 of 9 December 1982, 38/64 of 15 December 1983, 39/54 of 12 December 1984, 40/82 of 12 December 1985, 41/48 of 3 December 1986, 42/28 of 30 November 1987, 43/65 of 7 December 1988, 44/108 of 15 December 1989 and 45/52 of 4 December 1990 on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Recalling also the recommendations for the establishment of such a zone in the Middle East consistent with paragraphs 60 to 63, and in particular paragraph 63 (d), of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/

Emphasizing the basic provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions, which call upon all parties directly concerned to consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East and, pending and during the establishment of such a zone, to declare solemnly that they will refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices and from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory by any third party, to agree to place all their nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and to declare their support for the establishment of the zone and to deposit such declarations with the Security Council for consideration, as appropriate,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of all States to acquire and develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,

Emphasizing also the need for appropriate measures on the question of the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities,

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1/ Resolution S-10/2.

Bearing in mind the consensus reached by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East would greatly enhance international peace and security,

Desirous of building on that consensus so that substantial progress can be made towards establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Welcoming all initiatives leading to general and complete disarmament, including in the region of the Middle East, and in particular on the establishment therein of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons,

Emphasizing further the essential role of the United Nations in the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 45/52, 2/

1. Urges all parties directly concerned to consider seriously taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and, as a means of promoting this objective, invites the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; 3/

2. Calls upon all countries of the region that have not done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

3. Invites all countries of the region, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, to declare their support for establishing such a zone, consistent with paragraph 63 (d) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council;

4. Also invites those countries, pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories, or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices;

2/ A/46/291 and Add.1 and 2.

3/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 729, No. 10485.

5. Invites the nuclear-weapon States and all other States to render their assistance in the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action that runs counter to both the letter and the spirit of the present resolution;

6. Further invites all parties to consider the appropriate means that may contribute towards the goal of general and complete disarmament and the establishment of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the region of the Middle East;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to conduct further consultations with the States of the region and other concerned States, on the basis of the study undertaken by him in accordance with paragraph 8 of resolution 43/65, as well as the views and suggestions submitted by Member States in accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 45/52, taking into account the evolving situation in the region, to explore further the ways and means of establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East".

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

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A/46/668
20 November 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 55

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN SOUTH ASIA

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Pablo Emilio SADER (Uruguay)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 45/53 of 4 December 1990.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 10 October 1991, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 47 to 65. The deliberations on those items took place between the 3rd and 24th meetings, from 14 to 30 October (see A/C.1/46/PV.3-24). Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place between the 25th and 37th meetings, from 4 to 15 November (see A/C.1/46/PV.25-37).

4. In connection with item 55, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia (A/46/425);

(b) Letter dated 17 June 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/261-S/22714);

(c) Letter dated 23 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/493);

(d) Letter dated 19 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the documents adopted by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul from 4 to 8 August 1991 (A/46/486-S/23055).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/46/L.30

5. On 1 November, Bangladesh and Pakistan submitted a draft resolution entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia" (A/C.1/46/L.30), which was introduced by the representative of Pakistan at the 33rd meeting, on 11 November.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.30 by a recorded vote of 104 to 3, with 25 abstentions (see para. 7). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Angola, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: Bhutan, India, Mauritius.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Grenada, Iceland, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Madagascar, Mongolia, Myanmar, Norway, Republic of Korea, Sweden, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3265 B (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3476 B (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/73 of 10 December 1976, 32/83 of 12 December 1977, 33/65 of 14 December 1978, 34/78 of 11 December 1979, 35/148 of 12 December 1980, 36/88 of 9 December 1981, 37/76 of 9 December 1982, 38/65 of 15 December 1983, 39/55 of 12 December 1984, 40/83 of 12 December 1985, 41/49 of 3 December 1986, 42/29 of 30 November 1987, 43/66 of 7 December 1988, 44/109 of 15 December 1989 and 45/53 of 4 December 1990 concerning the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia,

Reiterating its conviction that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures that can contribute effectively to the objectives of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and general and complete disarmament,

Believing that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia, as in other regions, will assist in the strengthening of the security of the States of the region against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Taking note with appreciation of the declarations issued at the highest level by Governments of South Asian States that are developing their peaceful nuclear programmes, reaffirming their undertaking not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programmes exclusively to the economic and social advancement of their peoples,

Welcoming the recent proposal for the conclusion of a bilateral or regional nuclear-test-ban agreement in South Asia,

Taking note of the proposal to convene, under the auspices of the United Nations, a conference on nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia as soon as possible, with the participation of the regional and other concerned States,

Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraphs 60 to 63 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly 1/ regarding the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, including in the region of South Asia,

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1/ Resolution S-10/2.

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General, 2/

1. Reaffirms its endorsement, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

2. Urges once again the States of South Asia to continue to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the meantime, from any action contrary to that objective;

3. Calls upon the nuclear-weapon States which have not done so to respond positively to this proposal and to extend the necessary cooperation in the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to communicate with the States of the region and other concerned States in order to ascertain their views on the issue and to promote consultations among them with a view to exploring the best possibilities of furthering the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to report on the subject to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia".

2/ A/46/425.

UNITED
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General Assembly

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A/46/669
25 November 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 56

CONCLUSION OF EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS TO ASSURE NON-NUCLEAR-WEAPON STATES AGAINST THE USE OR THREAT OF USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Pablo Emilio SADER (Uruguay)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 45/54 of 4 December 1990.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 10 October 1991, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 47 to 65. The deliberations on those items took place between the 3rd and 24th meetings, from 14 to 30 October (see A/C.1/46/PV.3-24). Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place between the 25th and 37th meetings, from 4 to 15 November (see A/C.1/46/PV.25-37).

4. In connection with item 56, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament; 1/

(b) Letter dated 19 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the documents adopted by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul from 4 to 8 August 1991 (A/46/486-S/23055);

(c) Letter dated 23 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/493);

(d) Letter dated 25 October 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/46/12).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS A/C.1/46/L.31 AND Rev.1

5. On 1 November 1991, Bangladesh, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Madagascar, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka submitted a draft resolution entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" (A/C.1/46/L.31), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia.

6. On 12 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/46/L.31/Rev.1), which was introduced by the representative of Pakistan at the 36th meeting, on 15 November. The revised draft resolution contained the following changes:

(a) The third preambular paragraph, which had read:

"Deeply concerned at the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, and the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons"

was deleted and was replaced by the original fifth preambular paragraph;

(b) A new fourth preambular paragraph was inserted, reading:

"Noting that, despite recent progress in the field of nuclear disarmament, further efforts are necessary towards the achievement of the goal of general and complete disarmament, under effective international control";

(c) The sixth preambular paragraph, which had read:

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/46/27).

"Taking into account the principle of the non-use of force or threat of force enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,"

was revised to read:

"Determined strictly to abide by the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or threat of force";

(d) The sixteenth preambular paragraph, which had read:

"Taking note further of the unilateral declarations on the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons made by all nuclear-weapon States,"

was revised to read:

"Taking note further of the unilateral declarations made by all nuclear-weapon States on their policies of non-use or non-threat of use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States";

(e) At the end of the nineteenth preambular paragraph, the phrase "in particular resolution 45/54 of 4 December 1990" was added;

(f) The original twentieth preambular paragraph, which had read:

"Desirous of promoting the implementation of its resolution 45/54 of 4 December 1990,"

was deleted;

(g) In operative paragraph 3, the phrase "to demonstrate the political will and flexibility necessary to reach agreement" was revised to read: "to work actively towards an early agreement".

7. At its 36th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.31/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 133 to none, with 2 abstentions (see para. 8). The voting was as follows: 2/

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

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2/ Subsequently, the delegations of the Congo and Ecuador indicated that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the need to allay the legitimate concern of the States of the world with regard to ensuring lasting security for their peoples,

Convinced that nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to mankind and to the survival of civilization,

Welcoming the progress achieved in recent years in both nuclear and conventional disarmament,

Noting that, despite recent progress in the field of nuclear disarmament, further efforts are necessary towards the achievement of the goal of general and complete disarmament, under effective international control,

Also convinced that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are essential to remove the danger of nuclear war,

Determined strictly to abide by the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or threat of force,

Recognizing that the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of non-nuclear-weapon States need to be safeguarded against the use or threat of use of force, including the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Considering that, until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures and arrangements to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons from any quarter,

Recognizing also that effective measures and arrangements to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons can contribute positively to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons,

Bearing in mind paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 3/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, in which it urged the nuclear-weapon States to pursue efforts to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, and desirous of promoting the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Final Document,

Recalling the relevant parts of the special report of the Committee on Disarmanent, 4/ submitted to the General Assembly at its twelfth special session, 5/ the second special session devoted to disarmament, and of the special report of the Conference on Disarmament submitted to the Assembly at its fifteenth special session, 6/ the third special session devoted to disarmament, as well as of the report of the Conference on its 1991 session, 7/

3/ Resolution S-10/2.

4/ The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

5/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/S-12/2), sect. III.C.

6/ Ibid., Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/S-15/2), sect. III.F.

7/ Ibid., Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/46/27), paras. 92 and 93.

Recalling also paragraph 12 of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, which states, inter alia, that all efforts should be exerted by the Committee on Disarmament urgently to negotiate with a view to reaching agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Noting the in-depth negotiations undertaken in the Conference on Disarmament and its Ad Hoc Committee on Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear-Weapon States against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons, with a view to reaching agreement on this item,

Taking note of the proposals submitted under that item in the Conference on Disarmament, including the drafts of an international convention,

Taking note also of the decision of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, 8/ as well as the relevant recommendations of the Organization of the Islamic Conference reiterated in the Final Communiqué of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul from 4 to 8 August 1991, 9/ calling upon the Conference on Disarmament to reach an urgent agreement on an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Taking note further of the unilateral declarations made by all nuclear-weapon States on their policies of non-use or non-threat of use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States,

Noting the support expressed in the Conference on Disarmament and in the General Assembly for the elaboration of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, as well as the difficulties pointed out in evolving a common approach acceptable to all,

Noting also the greater willingness to overcome the difficulties encountered in previous years,

Recalling its relevant resolutions adopted in previous years, in particular resolution 45/54 of 4 December 1990,

1. Reaffirms the urgent need to reach an early agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

8/ See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

9/ See A/46/486-S/23055, annex I.

2. Notes with satisfaction that in the Conference on Disarmament there is no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, although the difficulties as regards evolving a common approach acceptable to all have also been pointed out;

3. Appeals to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to work actively towards an early agreement on a common approach and, in particular, on a common formula that could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character;

4. Recommends that further intensive efforts should be devoted to the search for such a common approach or common formula and that the various alternative approaches, including, in particular, those considered in the Conference on Disarmament, should be further explored in order to overcome the difficulties;

5. Recommends also that the Conference on Disarmament should actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons".

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22 November 1991
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ORIGINAL: SPANISH

Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 57

PREVENTION OF AN ARMS RACE IN OUTER SPACE

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Pablo Emilio SADER (Uruguay)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 45/55 A of 4 December 1991.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 10 October 1991, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 47 to 65. The deliberations on those items took place between the 3rd and 24th meetings, from 14 to 30 October (see A/C.1/46/PV.3-24). Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place between the 25th and 37th meetings, from 4 to 15 November (see A/C.1/46/PV.25-37).

4. In connection with item 57, the First Committee had before it the following document:

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament; 1/

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/46/27).

(b) Letter dated 23 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/493).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/46/L.25

5. On 1 November 1991, Argentina, Brazil, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Jordan, Mexico, Myanmar, Nigeria, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space" (A/C.1/46/L.25), which was later also sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Bolivia, Costa Rica, India, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Ukraine. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Egypt at the 31st meeting, on 7 November.

6. At its 34th meeting, on 12 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.25 as follows: 2/

(a) Operative paragraph 9 was adopted by a recorded vote of 107 to 1, with 26 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet [illegible] Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

2/ Subsequently, the delegations of Rwanda and Zaire indicated that they had intended to vote in favour of operative paragraph 9 and of the draft resolution as a whole.

Abstaining: Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(b) Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.25, as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 135 to none, with 1 abstention (see para. 7). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United States of America.

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Prevention of an arms race in outer space

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the common interest of all mankind in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Reaffirming the will of all States that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be for peaceful purposes, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and shall be the province of all mankind,

Reaffirming also provisions of articles III and IV of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, 3/

Recalling the obligation of all States to observe the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations regarding the use or threat of use of force in their international relations, including in their space activities,

Reaffirming further paragraph 80 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 4/ in which it is stated that in order to prevent an arms race in outer space further measures should be taken and appropriate international negotiations held in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty,

Recalling its previous resolutions on this issue and the Declaration adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, 5/ and taking note of the proposals submitted to the General Assembly at its tenth special session and at its regular sessions, and of the recommendations made to the competent organs of the United Nations and to the Conference on Disarmament,

Recognizing the grave danger for international peace and security of an arms race in outer space and of developments contributing to it,

Emphasizing the paramount importance of strict compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament agreements relevant to outer space, including bilateral agreements, and with the existing legal regime concerning the use of outer space,

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3/ Resolution 2222 (XXI), annex.

4/ Resolution S/10-2.

5/ See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

Considering also that wide participation in the legal regime applicable to outer space could contribute to enhancing its effectiveness,

Noting that bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have continued since 1985 with the declared objective of working out effective agreements aimed, inter alia, at preventing an arms race in outer space,

Welcoming the re-establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space at the 1991 session of the Conference on Disarmament, in the exercise of the negotiating responsibilities of this sole negotiating body on disarmament, to continue to examine and identify, through substantive and general consideration, issues relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

Noting also that the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, taking into account its previous efforts since its establishment in 1985 and seeking to enhance its functioning in qualitative terms, continued the examination and identification of various issues, existing agreements and existing proposals, as well as future initiatives relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space, 6/ and that this contributed to a better understanding of a number of problems and to a clearer perception of the various positions,

Emphasizing the mutually complementary nature of bilateral and multilateral efforts in the field of preventing an arms race in outer space, and hoping that concrete results will emerge from these efforts as soon as possible,

Convinced that further measures should be examined in the search for effective and verifiable bilateral and multilateral agreements in order to prevent an arms race in outer space,

Recalling in this context its resolution 45/55 B of 4 December 1990 which, inter alia, reaffirmed the importance of confidence-building measures as means conducive to ensuring the attainment of the objective of the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

1. Reaffirms the importance and urgency of preventing an arms race in outer space and the readiness of all States to contribute to that common objective, in conformity with the provisions of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies;

6/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/46/27), para. 91.

2. Reaffirms its recognition, as stated in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, that the legal regime applicable to outer space by itself does not guarantee the prevention of an arms race in outer space, that this legal regime plays a significant role in the prevention of an arms race in that environment, the need to consolidate and reinforce that regime and enhance its effectiveness, and the importance of the strict compliance with existing agreements, both bilateral and multilateral; 7/

3. Emphasizes the necessity of further measures with appropriate and effective provisions for verification to prevent an arms race in outer space;

4. Calls upon all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and of the prevention of an arms race in outer space and to refrain from actions contrary to that objective and to the relevant existing treaties in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international cooperation;

5. Reiterates that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, has the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

6. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space;

7. Also requests the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its consideration of the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, building upon areas of convergence and taking into account relevant proposals and initiatives, including those presented in the Ad Hoc Committee at the 1991 session of the Conference and at the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly;

8. Recognizes, in this regard, the relevance of considering measures on confidence-building and greater transparency and openness in space as stated in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee;

9. Further requests the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish an ad hoc committee with an adequate mandate at the beginning of its 1992 session and to continue building upon areas of convergence with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

10. Urges the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to pursue intensively their bilateral negotiations in a

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7/ Ibid., para. 60 of quoted text.

constructive spirit with a view to reaching early agreement for preventing an arms race in outer space, and to advise the Conference on Disarmament periodically of the progress of their bilateral session so as to facilitate its work;

11. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space".

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

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27 November 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 58

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE DENUCLEARIZATION OF AFRICA

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Pablo Emilio SADER (Uruguay)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 45/56 A and B of 4 December 1990.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 10 October 1991, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 47 to 65. The deliberations on those items took place between the 3rd and 24th meetings, from 14 to 30 October (see A/C.1/46/PV.3-24). Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place between the 25th and 37th meetings, from 4 to 15 November (see A/C.1/46/PV.25-37).

4. In connection with item 58, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear-tipped ballistic missile capability (A/46/357 and Add.1);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the nuclear capability of South Africa (A/46/572);

(c) Letter dated 11 July 1991 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/302);

(d) Letter dated 10 July 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/303);

(e) Letter dated 19 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the documents adopted by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul from 4 to 8 August 1991 (A/46/486-S/23055);

(f) Letter dated 23 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/493);

(g) Letter dated 15 October 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, on behalf of the Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the report of the experts who met at the General Secretariat of the OAU to examine the modalities and elements for the preparation of a convention or treaty on the denuclearization of Africa (A/C.1/46/9);

(h) Letter dated 11 November 1991 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/46/18).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.41

5. On 1 November 1991, Ethiopia, on behalf of the Group of African States, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the Declaration" (A/C.1/46/L.41).

6. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on its programme budget implications (A/C.1/46/L.46).

7. At its 36th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.41 without a vote (see para. 12, draft resolution A).

B. Draft resolutions A/C.1/46/L.42 and Rev.1 and 2

8. On 1 November, Botswana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Nigeria, Swaziland and Togo submitted a draft resolution entitled "Nuclear capability of South Africa" (A/C.1/46/L.42). The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the nuclear capability of South Africa, 1/

"Recalling its resolutions 34/76 B of 11 December 1979, 35/146 A of 12 December 1980, 36/86 A of 9 December 1981, 37/74 B of 9 December 1982, 38/181 B of 20 December 1983, 39/61 B of 12 December 1984, 40/89 B of 12 December 1985, 41/55 B of 3 December 1986, 42/34 B of 30 November 1987, 43/71 B of 7 December 1988, 44/113 B of 15 December 1989 and 45/56 B of 4 December 1990,

"Having considered the Secretary-General's reports on South Africa's nuclear-tipped ballistic missile capability,

"Having also considered the report of the Group of Experts 2/ set up jointly by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, which held its 1st meeting at Addis Ababa from 6 to 10 May 1991,

"Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa 3/ adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964,

"Bearing in mind also resolution GC(XXXV)/RES/567 on South Africa's nuclear capabilities, adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency on 20 September 1991, 4/

"Taking note of South Africa's accession to the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons 5/ on 10 July 1991,

"Taking note further of the fact that the South African Government has negotiated and signed a safeguards agreement 6/ with the International

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"1/ A/46/572.

"2/ A/C.1/46/9, annex.

"3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 105, document A/5975.

"4/ See International Atomic Energy Agency, Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Thirty-fifth Regular Session, 16-20 September 1991.

"5/ Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

"6/ IAEA document INFCIRC/394.

Atomic Energy Agency and committed itself to early and full implementation of the agreement in its statement in the September 1991 session of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency,

"Stressing that the full disclosure of South Africa's nuclear installations and materials is essential to the peace and security of the region,

"1. Calls upon South Africa to comply fully with the implementation of its safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency;

"2. Also calls upon South Africa to disclose all its nuclear installations and materials as a conference-building measure and to enhance peace and security in the region;

"3. Requests the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to ensure early implementation of the safeguards agreement in accordance with resolution GC(XXXV)/RES/567 adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency on 20 September 1991;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to follow closely the measures taken by the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to verify the completeness of the inventory of South Africa's nuclear installations and materials and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

"5. Urges all Member States to assist and cooperate with the Secretary-General and the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to this end;

"6. Commends the Secretary-General for the diligence with which he rendered effective assistance to the Organization of African Unity in organizing the meeting of the above-mentioned Group of Experts;

"7. Further requests the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session."

9. On 11 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/46/L.42/Rev.1), which contained the following changes:

(a) In operative paragraph 2, the words "as a conference-building measure and to enhance peace and security in the region" were deleted and replaced by the words "in conformity with its treaty obligations, and to enhance confidence-building, peace and security in the region";

(b) In operative paragraph 4, the words "to follow closely the measures" were replaced by "to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh

session on the measures", and, at the end of the paragraph, the phrase "and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session" was deleted.

10. On 14 November, the draft resolution was further revised (A/C.1/46/L.42/Rev.2), as follows:

(a) Gabon was listed as the sponsor, on behalf of the Group of African States;

(b) A new tenth preambular paragraph was added, which read as follows:

"Concerned about the transfer of nuclear missile technology to South Africa by a certain State commonly known for its collaboration with South Africa";

(c) A new operative paragraph 3 was added, which read as follows:

"3. Calls upon all States, corporations, institutions and individuals not to engage in collaboration with South Africa that may lead it to violate its commitments under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and its safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency"

and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly.

11. At its 36th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.42/Rev.2, as follows:

(a) The tenth preambular paragraph was adopted by a recorded vote of 82 to 32, with 24 abstentions. The voting was as follows: 1/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal,

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1/ Subsequently, the delegations of the Congo, Gabon and Zimbabwe indicated that they had intended to vote in favour of the tenth preambular paragraph.

Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Central African Republic, Cyprus, Fiji, Gabon, Greece, Grenada, Ireland, Jamaica, Liechtenstein, Malta, Mauritius, Paraguay, Portugal, Turkey, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Zimbabwe.

(b) Operative paragraph 3 was adopted by a recorded vote of 89 to 31, with 19 abstentions. The voting was as follows: 2/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania,

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2/ Subsequently, the delegations of the Congo and Gabon indicated that they had intended to vote in favour of operative paragraph 3.

Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji, Gabon, Greece, Grenada, Ireland, Jamaica, Liechtenstein, Malta, Mauritius, Paraguay, Portugal, Turkey, Uruguay.

(c) The draft resolution, as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 94 to 1, with 46 abstentions (see para. 12, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows: 3/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

3/ Subsequently the delegations of the Congo and Gabon indicated that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution as a whole.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

12. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa

A

Implementation of the Declaration

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa 4/ adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964, in which they solemnly declare their readiness to undertake, through an international agreement to be concluded under United Nations auspices, not to manufacture or acquire control of atomic weapons,

Recalling its resolution 1652 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, its earliest on the subject, as well as its resolutions 2033 (XX) of 3 December 1965, 31/69 of 10 December 1976, 32/81 of 12 December 1977, 33/63 of 14 December 1978, 34/76 A of 11 December 1979, 35/146 B of 12 December 1980, 36/86 B of 9 December 1981, 37/74 A of 9 December 1982, 38/181 A of 20 December 1983, 39/61 A of 12 December 1984, 40/89 A of 12 December 1985, 41/55 A of 3 December 1986, 42/34 A of 30 November 1987, 43/71 A of 7 December 1988, 44/133 A of 15 December 1989 and 45/56 A of 4 December 1990, in which it called upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

Bearing in mind the provisions of resolution CM/Res.1342 (LIV) 5/ on the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fifty-fourth ordinary session, held at Abuja from 27 May to 1 June 1991,

Taking note of South Africa's accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons 6/ on 10 July 1991,

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4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 105, document A/5975.

5/ See A/46/390, annex I.

6/ Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

Taking note also of the fact that the South African Government has negotiated and signed a safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency and committed itself to early and full implementation of the agreement in its statement at the September 1991 session of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Having considered the report of the Group of Experts set up jointly by the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations, which held its first meeting at Addis Ababa from 6 to 10 May 1991, 7/

Convinced that the evolution of the international situation is conducive to the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa of 1964, as well as the relevant provisions of the Declaration on Security, Disarmament and Development of 1968 of the Organization of African Unity,

1. Reaffirms that the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity would be an important measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security;

2. Strongly renews its call upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

3. Commends the Secretary-General for the diligence with which he rendered effective assistance to the Organization of African Unity in organizing the meeting of the Group of Experts;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to take appropriate action to enable the Group of Experts designated by the United Nations in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, to meet during 1992, in order to complete its work as indicated in paragraph 37 of its report, 7/ and to submit the report of the Group of Experts to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa".

7/ A/C.1/46/9, annex.

B

Nuclear capability of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the nuclear capability of South Africa, 8/

Recalling its resolutions 34/76 B of 11 December 1979, 35/146 A of 12 December 1980, 36/86 A of 9 December 1981, 37/74 B of 9 December 1982, 38/181 B of 20 December 1983, 39/61 B of 12 December 1984, 40/89 B of 12 December 1985, 41/55 B of 3 December 1986, 42/34 B of 30 November 1987, 43/71 B of 7 December 1988, 44/113 B of 15 December 1989 and 45/56 B of 4 December 1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear-tipped ballistic missile capability, 9/

Having also considered the report of the Group of Experts 7/ set up jointly by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, which held its first meeting at Addis Ababa from 6 to 10 May 1991,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa 4/ adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964,

Bearing in mind also resolution GC(XXXV)/RES/567 on South Africa's nuclear capabilities, adopted on 20 September 1991 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, 10/

Taking note of South Africa's accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons 6/ on 10 July 1991,

Taking note also of the fact that the South African Government has negotiated and signed a safeguards agreement 11/ with the International Atomic Energy Agency and committed itself to early and full implementation of the

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8/ A/46/572.

9/ A/46/357 and Add.1.

10/ See International Atomic Energy Agency, Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Thirty-fifth Regular Session, 16-20 September 1991.

11/ IAEA document INFCIRC/394.

agreement in its statement at the September 1991 session of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Stressing that the full disclosure of South Africa's nuclear installations and materials is essential to the peace and security of the region,

Concerned about the transfer of nuclear missile technology to South Africa by a certain State commonly known for its collaboration with South Africa,

1. Calls upon South Africa to comply fully with the implementation of its safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency;

2. Also calls upon South Africa to disclose all its nuclear installations and materials in conformity with its treaty obligations, and to enhance confidence-building, peace and security in the region;

3. Calls upon all States, corporations, institutions and individuals not to engage in collaboration with South Africa that may lead it to violate its commitments under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and its safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency;

4. Requests the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to ensure early implementation of the safeguards agreement in accordance with resolution GC(XXXV)/RES/567 adopted on 20 September 1991 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the measures taken by the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to verify the completeness of the inventory of South Africa's nuclear installations and materials;

6. Urges all Member States to assist and cooperate with the Secretary-General and the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to this end;

7. Commends the Secretary-General for the diligence with which he rendered effective assistance to the Organization of African Unity in organizing the meeting of the Group of Experts;

8. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

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Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 59

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Pablo Emilio SADER (Uruguay)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolutions 45/57 A to C of 4 December 1990.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 10 October 1991, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 47 to 65. The deliberations on those items took place between the 3rd and 24th meetings, from 14 to 30 October (see A/C.1/46/PV.3-24). Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place between the 25th and 37th meetings, from 4 to 15 November (see A/C.1/46/PV.25-37).

4. In connection with item 59, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: 1/

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/46/27).

(b) Letter dated 1 July 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Declaration on non-proliferation and arms exports, made by the European Council on 29 June 1991 (A/46/289);

(c) Letter dated 29 July 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/329-S/22855);

(d) Letter dated 5 August 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Vanuatu to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the twenty-second South Pacific Forum, held at Palikir, Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia, on 29 and 30 July 1991 (A/46/344);

(e) Letter dated 11 September 1991 from the Permanent Representatives of Argentina, Brazil and Chile to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Joint Declaration on the Complete Prohibition of Chemical and Biological Weapons - Mendoza Accord, signed at Mendoza, Argentina, on 5 September 1991 (A/46/463);

(f) Letter dated 23 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/493);

(g) Letter dated 12 August 1991 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/501);

(h) Letter dated 27 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/501/Rev.1);

(i) Letter dated 8 November 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Declaration of Non-nuclear Korean Peninsula Peace Initiative, made on 8 November 1991 (A/46/621-S/23201).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.9

5. On 30 October 1991, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Finland, Germany, Hungary, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America submitted a draft resolution entitled "Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction" (A/C.1/46/L.9), which was later also

sponsored by Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, India, Norway, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and Uruguay. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Argentina at the 27th meeting, on 5 November.

6. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretariat submitted a note concerning its programme budget implications (A/C.1/46/16).

7. At its 34th meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.9 without a vote (see para. 12, draft resolution A).

B. Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.16

8. On 31 October, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol" (A/C.1/46/L.16), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia, Chile and Singapore. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Australia at the 30th meeting, on 7 November.

9. At its 33rd meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.16 without a vote (see para. 12, draft resolution B).

C. Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.36

10. On 1 November, Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" (A/C.1/46/L.36), which was later also sponsored by Chile, Cyprus, Luxembourg, the Republic of Korea, Samoa, Uruguay and Venezuela. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Canada at the 30th meeting, on 7 November.

11. At its 33rd meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.36 without a vote (see para. 12, draft resolution C).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

12. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS

A

Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions relating to the complete and effective prohibition of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and on their destruction,

Recalling its resolution 45/57 B, adopted without a vote on 4 December 1990, in which the General Assembly noted, inter alia, that, at the request of the States parties, a Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction 2/ would be held at Geneva in 1991 to review the operation of the Convention, with a view to assuring that the purposes of the preamble and the provisions of the Convention, including those related to the negotiations on chemical weapons, were being realized,

Noting with satisfaction that, at the time of the Third Review Conference, there were more than a hundred and fifteen States parties to the Convention, including all the permanent members of the Security Council,

1. Notes with satisfaction that, on 27 September 1991, the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction adopted by consensus a Final Declaration;

2. Stresses the importance, inter alia, of the solemn political declaration of the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference, and welcomes with satisfaction the results of the Review Conference, including in particular the expanded confidence-building measures related to activities relevant to the Convention, and the establishment of an Ad Hoc Group of Governmental Experts open to all States parties to identify and examine potential verification measures from a scientific and technical standpoint;

2/ Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

3. Calls upon all States parties to the Convention to participate in the implementation of the recommendations of the Third Review Conference, including in the exchange of information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference, and to provide such information and data in conformity with the standardized procedure to the Secretary-General on an annual basis and not later than 15 April;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as may be required for the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the Third Review Conference;

5. Calls upon all signatory States that have not ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so without delay and also calls upon those States that have not yet signed the Convention to join the States parties thereto at an early date, thus contributing to the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention.

B

Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance and the continuing validity of the 1925 Geneva Protocol,

Recalling its previous resolutions, and those adopted by the Security Council, on the use of chemical weapons,

Reaffirming in particular its resolution 45/57 C of 4 December 1990 on measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Protocol and resolution 45/57 A of 4 December 1990 urging the early conclusion of a chemical weapons convention,

Deploring all threats, including especially those made most recently, of use of chemical weapons,

1. Condemns vigorously all actions that violate or threaten to violate the obligations assumed under the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, 3/ and other relevant provisions of international law;

3/ League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138.

2. Renews its call to all States to observe strictly the principles and objectives of the 1925 Geneva Protocol, and reaffirms the vital necessity of upholding its provisions;

3. Welcomes in this context recent decisions, declarations and initiatives of the United Nations and in particular the Security Council aimed at upholding the authority of the Geneva Protocol and removing the threat of chemical weapons use;

4. Supports as well other similar activities of regional and international disarmament conferences and parallel decisions by national Governments, also aimed at hastening the conclusion of the chemical weapons convention as a step towards the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction.

C

Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions relating to the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and to their destruction,

Reaffirming the urgent necessity, particularly in the light of the past use of and recent threats to use chemical weapons, of strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, 3/

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament, 4/ which incorporates, inter alia, the report of its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons, 5/ and noting in particular the Conference's decision to mandate further this Committee to intensify, as a priority task, the negotiations on a multilateral convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction with the view to striving to achieve a final agreement on the convention by 1992,

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4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/46/27).

5/ Ibid., para. 89.

Noting with satisfaction that the States participating in the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, held at Geneva from 9 to 27 September 1991, inter alia, declared themselves in favour of the early conclusion of the negotiations on a convention banning chemical weapons,

Noting with appreciation the increasing number of States that have declared their intention to be among the original signatories to the convention, and in particular the statements made by the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe on 21 November 1990 and the States signatories to the Mendoza Accord, on 5 September 1991, 6/ as well as the statement by States of South-East Asia and the East Pacific, assembled at Brisbane on 13 November 1990, inter alia, calling on all States to be original signatories to the convention,

1. Renews its call to all States to observe strictly the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925;

2. Notes the progress made in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons of the Conference on Disarmament during its 1991 session, and the results recorded in the Committee's report;

3. Commends the decision of the Conference to intensify further the negotiations on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction with the view to striving to achieve a final agreement on a convention by 1992;

4. Strongly urges the Conference on Disarmament, as a matter of the highest priority, to resolve in the forthcoming months outstanding issues so as to achieve a final agreement during its 1992 session;

5. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the results of its negotiations;

6. Stresses the particular significance and importance of declarations made by States on whether or not they possess chemical weapons and of further international exchanges of data and other relevant information in connection with the negotiations on such a convention;

7. Welcomes those initiatives taken by States, and urges all States to take further initiatives, measures and steps on a national, bilateral, regional or multilateral basis to achieve rapid agreement in the negotiations on, and universal adherence to, such a convention;

6/ A/46/463, annex.

8. Calls upon all States to consider declaring their intention to become original States parties to the convention so as to ensure its early entry into force, its effective implementation and its universal character;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons".